

GRAND RAPIDS HERALD.
NO. 15 PEARL STREET.Exclusive Morning Service of the
United Press.TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily and Sunday, one year, \$5.00
Daily and Sunday, six months, \$3.00
Daily and Sunday, three months, \$1.50
Sunday only, one year, \$1.00BY CARRIER IN THE CITY.
Daily and Sunday, one year, \$5.00
Daily and Sunday, six months, \$3.00
Daily and Sunday, three months, \$1.50
Sunday only, one year, \$1.00TELEPHONES.
Business Office, 151
Editorial Department, 150NEW YORK OFFICE:
170 Nassau Street, N. Y. C.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1903.

WEATHER BULLETIN.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—For lower Michigan: Fair, except light local snows at lake stations, west winds, decreasing in force.

HELP THE MINERS.

Governor Rich has issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens of the state to contribute food and clothing for the suffering miners in the Upper Peninsula. The Herald has heretofore published the harrowing story of the awful sufferings of more than 20,000 idle miners on the Gogebic Range. There is no need to multiply words. The urgency for immediate relief is appalling. We have our own idle and destitute to succor; but they are as well fed inmates of princely palaces compared to the destitute, starving, dying families of the far north. The call is for flour, beans, pork, potatoes and other provisions and clothing. That call has been nobly answered from all parts of Wisconsin and already from Lansing and Detroit, this state. What shall the millers and merchants of Grand Rapids do to aid this noble work of relief? The time is not for words but for deeds. In order that there may be no confusion or delay in getting the good work under way, The Democrat of this city will offer this morning to receive and forward all donations made by whomsoever for the relief of the Gogebic miners. The railroads will forward all donations free of charge. Will the good and generous and noble readers of THE HERALD promptly respond to the urgent appeal by offering their donations at the counting room office of The Democrat before night? We must show quickly that the Macedonian cry has not fallen on deaf ears.

TO TAX EVERYTHING.

Representative McMillin is reported as saying that the new tariff bill will contain an income-tax provision. If the government expects to raise sufficient revenues to pay expenses of administration the new free trade bill will need to contain provisions taxing about everything in the nature of property. The gist of the democrat program is to remove the tariff tax which is paid by foreigners to impose a tax on certain domestic classes not for the benefit of the domestic masses, but for the benefit of foreign pauper laborers and foreign manufacturers. An income-tax is an invitation to commit perjury by wholesale and whose most illustrious exponent was the dead and gone Sage of Gramercy Park. It is reported too that the new what is it will contain a provision taxing legacies. It is presumed that such provision will be drawn on the lines laid down in Senator Duran's inheritance-tax bill now a law in this state. The constitution says something about the exercise of powers not delegated to states and a very interesting legal question would be raised by the enactment of a federal inheritance-tax bill. Michigan heirs and legatees would be subject to double taxation unless the federal law superseded the state law. If that committee shall continue to propose different kinds of property to be taxed for the benefit of foreigners the states will be compelled to pass around the hat to get money to pay state expenses.

FOR ALL WINTERS.

There will be no repetition of the remarkable scenes attending the distribution of Thanksgiving offerings to the poor this year, such as attended the distribution last year. In fact there will be no distribution on that day at all. The general committee has wisely decided to accept all donations of food, fuel, clothing and money, to constitute an immense stock of supplies, to be distributed to the needy and deserving as their necessities may require. The sum total of all donations, of whatever kind, will be turned over to the Charity Organization Society, to be drawn upon in such manner and at such times as the executive officers may direct. This plan insures the most effective distribution of supplies. It will encourage those who would otherwise be discouraged from giving, to contribute more liberally to the general stock of supplies. Instead of a Thanksgiving feast for the poor the President society aims to forestall actual distress during the cold winter months. It will be remembered that last year the distribution was made indiscriminately and some of the beneficiaries turned the Thanksgiving blessing into a free for all swindle, in which the prices went to the strong and unscrupulous. This year no such disgraceful incidents will occur.

HALLUCINATIONS.

Some few years ago an estimable young woman of this town was the victim of a singularly distressing hallucination. A fortune visited the city and the young woman, among others, went to hear him. He remained several days, but as far as is known the young woman was not favored with an introduction.

After the lecturer left town she surprised her family and friends by declaring that she was engaged to marry him. She entered into a minute narrative concerning her courtship and the proposal made by the lecturer. Incidentally she described the beautiful home he had prepared for her in the far west. One day she announced that she had received a letter from her affianced, fixing the date for the nuptials. Then her friends reluctantly accepted her announcement as true, although they knew that she had never been favored with a personal interview by the bridegroom-elect. The city papers announced the date of the wedding. Everything seemed to be regular. One day the lecturer returned, and, learning of the announcement of his impending marriage, quickly denied it, and satisfied the family and friends of the girl that she was laboring under a hallucination. There is no doubt whatever of the girl's sincerity. She believed she was engaged to marry the lecturer, and no argument could disabuse her mind of the truth of it until she was convinced by the words of the man himself. The young woman is above reproach, and still resides in this city with her parents. Hallucination is a perception of objects which have no reality. A distorted imagination, which constructs an act contrary to its natural signification. A visionary belief that one thing is another or that a gentle caress is a blow. The world is full of superstitious persons whose hallucinations often expose innocent persons to unjust criticism and unfeeling scorn. It is not confined to a class or nationality, but extends to all conditions of humanity.

GEORGE P. GOODALE, dramatic editor of the Detroit Free Press, enters a protest against the use of profanity on the stage. There is never an occasion on or off the stage when the use of profanity beautifies an exclamation or elevates the tone of speech. The use of it on the stage of many first-class variety theatres is forbidden, while the managers of high-priced opera houses wink at it in silence when brutally flung into the faces of respectable auditors. Its use is at all times vulgar, and it will be stopped only when sensible and discriminating auditors hiss the player that is so bold as to insult them by such vulgarity. The playwright is not wholly responsible, for many actors interpolate swear words to add imaginary strength to the author's lines, yet they are not guilty of grievous offense.

Governor McKinley's speech to the House Market club of Boston is a characteristic presentation of the cardinal principles of the great republican system of protection. It is no defense; it is a bold and defiant challenge. It enumerates the virtues of protection, not by precept, but by example. The causes of inertia and stagnation in our industries are pointed out by the unerring logic of results. It does not exult over party victory; it exalts the magnificent industrial superstructure upon which was built our prosperity. That superstructure was shaken, but not demolished in the tornado of free trade sentiment which swept over our country one brief year ago.

It is apparent that "J. R. Mitchell" for whom an alleged money package is lying in the office of the American Express company is a "fence" who has undertaken to steer the unwary into the meshes of a swindling lottery company. There is no doubt but that the package is a "dummy." The attempted swindle is thoroughly exposed by THE HERALD's prompt running down of the facts in the case. If any are so glib as to be taken in by the transparent ruse of the slick schemer they must plead that they do not read THE HERALD—and very few persons in western Michigan would be willing to make that humiliating confession.

YESTERDAY the merchants and manufacturers quite generally closed their places of business out of regard for those interested in the revival meetings. There was no impression in the demonstration, so far as the worldly-minded are concerned, and it is doubtful whether the experiment will ever be repeated in this town. Religion and business should be one and inseparable, but to stop the one in the middle of the week to awake enthusiasm for the other is more than likely to push them farther apart than they are under ordinary circumstances.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE has had her foot modeled, and will exhibit the cast before the Architectural league of New York. Mrs. Leslie had two objects in view when she had her dainty extremity reproduced in plaster. One was to give an impetus to New York art and the other was to furnish free advertising for Mrs. Frank Leslie.

Governor McKinley told a Boston reporter that any change in the tariff at this time must necessarily prove hurtful. The American people agree with Governor McKinley in every particular.

SOMEONE has been imposing upon poor Claus Spreckles again, and he has sued the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar company for fraud. As Claus wants only \$1,000,000 he ought to have it.

YESTERDAY the State Irrigation association of Kansas completed its annual session at Wichita. Of course the irrigation association is an anti-prohibition body, or else there's nothing in a name.

Mrs. PERRY LAYTON of Portland, Indiana, attempted to kindle a fire with kerosene oil. It is almost unnecessary to state that Mrs. Layton is no longer a Hoosier.

NEBRASKA civilization is sweeping toward Arkansas, and Little Rock—whitecaps have warned two women to leave the city.

INCOME TAX MAY GO

After a Fierce Fight It Is Placed
in the Tariff Bill

BUT CLEVELAND MAY VETO IT

The Agreement to Report the Tax Is
the Result of a Compromise—Revenue
Schedules Not Completed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—"Has the income tax been abandoned?" was asked of Representative McMillin today. Mr. McMillin is the chairman of the subcommittee on internal revenue and is a sturdy supporter of the proposition to tax incomes. The inquiry was put to him because of that fact and for the additional reason that David A. Wells was reported to have publicly stated last night that the income tax had been definitely abandoned. "You may say," said Mr. McMillin, speaking with unusual deliberation, "and you can't say it too emphatically, that there will be an income tax, Mr. Wells to the contrary notwithstanding."

"Are you willing to make public the details of the proposed income tax?" "Upon that point," said Mr. McMillin, "you must excuse me from speaking, but you may set it down as a fact that an income tax will be a part of the new tariff bill."

Notwithstanding Mr. McMillin's reticence, the inside history of the committee's deliberations regarding the proposition are gradually coming to light. Not only has it been fiercely assailed by several members of the committee, but the protests from leading democrats throughout the country have been both numerous and strong.

Cleveland Opposed to It. President Cleveland's opposition to the tax, which has been more a passive than an active nature, has not been without its influence in changing the position of at least two members of the committee who originally favored the plan. The original plan was a graduated tax on incomes on \$5,000 upward. The compromise that has probably been agreed upon will be a tax on legacies, on rentals from property, on the incomes of non-residents and the earnings of large corporations above a given figure. Such a tax, it is argued, would be felt only by a minimum number, and would be felt far less than one upon incomes alone.

There is some doubt at present if the internal revenue schedules will be reported with the bill. There is no purpose on the part of the committee to disconnect them from the measure, but it is questioned if the work upon them will be completed by next Monday. If they are not finished at that time they will be given out a few days later. Chairman Wilson feels, however, that popular curiosity regarding the bill is very great and he is not disposed to delay making public the tariff schedules a moment longer than is necessary. As these will be finished by Monday, they will at once be given to the press without regard to other features of the bill.

HOTEL GOSSIP.

Ex-Senator A. O. Wheeler of Maine, accompanied by C. N. Palmer of the same city, is a guest in The Morton.

C. J. Robinson, editor of the Manistee Democrat, was among last night's arrivals in Sweet's.

J. C. Blanchard of Ionia is a guest in Sweet's.

Morton—J. A. Marvin, Lansing; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Mitchell, Cadillac; W. D. Kelly, Muskegon; E. N. Laning, Manistee; D. A. Harrison, Kalamazoo; H. M. Snow, Detroit.

SWAN—L. B. Galea, Owosso; W. H. Groat, White Pigeon; W. N. Cady, Detroit; D. O. Watson, Cooper; J. R. Patton, Prairieville; J. F. Biele, Ionia.

NEW LIVINGSTON—H. J. Conwell, Belding; Mrs. G. J. Lewis, Allegan; C. E. Hills, Belding; C. R. Hine, Lowell; H. G. Chamberlain, Hudson.

KEY—E. D. Howell, Detroit; J. S. Perry, Bay City; Joseph Post, Clarksville; D. C. King, Marley; A. R. Morehouse, Big Rapids.

QUEER TELEGRAMS.

It may seem sacrilegious to say that, many of the "death telegrams" sent over the wires have a grotesque side, yet it is so. Illiterate accounts for many of these grossly amusing announcements; the mental agitation accompanying the loss of relatives or friends accounts for more, but there is undoubtedly a certain percentage which are ridiculous in a ghastly fashion because of actual hard-heartedness on the part of the sender. To the last class, thanks the Philadelphia Times, belongs the telegram sent by a daughter to announce, with cheerful levity, that "Mamma kicked 11:30 last night. We will try to make burial on Monday." It was illiterate, together with a solemn sense that the occasion demanded something extra in the way of emotional expression, that prompted a sorrowing man to struggle over a telegraph form for fifteen minutes and finally to hand to the receiving clerk a message which briefly read: "My wife is laing pointed at death." From another afflicted benedict went out the cry: "My wife is wherry ill. Come now," and the news that "Ma is very bad with amonia" must have carried sorrow with it in spite of its decidedly doubtful orthography and etymology. One of the comestest stumbling blocks in spelling with the unlettered is illustrated by the message which said simply: "Our little boy died—choleraic phanton," and the difficulties of rhetorical construction are plainly marked in the telegram which read: "George is dying in haste answer."

Severe trust in the hereafter was carried to an almost ludicrous extent by the mourners, who telegraphed to friends that "Grandpa Jones peacefully left for his Heavenly home this morning." Following it up by the very practical remark that "Any suggestions about the interment will be thankfully received." "Polly is dead—she ate matches," left the curious operator in doubt as to whether Polly was the infant daughter of the home or the beloved family parrot, and the telegraphic instruction to "Give the dear one decent burial and send bill" was a judicious mixture of properly controlled feelings and truly Yankee thrift.

Abbreviations are dangerous ac-

cess of commerce at all times, but particularly so in the case of telegrams. One individual failed to realize this, and, probably from a mistaken desire to economize, telegraphed to relatives: "Jane died yesterday. Fun at two o'clock Sunday." It took some time to realize that "fun" was a contraction for "funeral." One might almost be forgiven for a spasm of uneasy terror at a telegram reading: "Your mother is dead and wants you to come home," and the anti-climax of seriousness seems to have been reached by the man who telegraphed: "Ann Smith is dead. Not able to bury herself."

Not many years ago a prominent citizen of a southern town died suddenly. The thoughts of a northern friend turned with sympathy toward the surviving members of the family, and it entered his heart to telegraph his condolences at once to the widow. Unfortunately he was an absent-minded man, and being accustomed to communicate with his dead friend on matters of business, the message as it reached its destination read: "To John Smith. Please accept assurances of my sincere sympathy in your very trial." Another lady yet condolent friend wired to a grief-stricken family: "You all have my profound sympathy, but my presence would not add any mitigation to your grief, the old lady having departed."

CHANGING PIANISTS.

An Interesting Incidental Performance at a New York Variety Show.

"As interesting as anything I've seen in this town," said a recent visitor to a New York Sun reporter, "was a change of pianists that I saw in a variety theatre. There was a man on the stage singing a song and the pianist was playing the accompaniment. I happened to see the pianist glancing to the left once and I looked in the direction myself and saw coming down the side aisle a man that I judged must be the relief pianist and so he was. I imagined that he would sit down for a moment and wait; but, dear me, I was very slow."

"He was approaching the piano at the base end of the keyboard. When he had almost reached the corner of the piano the man who was playing the melody slipped off the seat to the right, still playing. By this time the relief was abreast of the bass keys, and these the first player, who was still sliding steadily to the right, now relinquished to him, and then the newcomer, still standing, but also moving steadily to the right, struck in perfect time and tune."

"There was a brief time, a second or two, when both men were playing—the retiring pianist the treble and the incoming player the bass—and for a fraction of a second they were both standing. But now the new player is fairly opposite the center of the keyboard; he settles into the seat, and now it is his hand that strikes the treble, and now the whole piano responds to his resolute touch."

"In fact, there never was a minute when the piano had anything to say about it; there never was a minute when the men were not completely master of the situation. There never was an instant from the time the relief approached until he was firmly settled in his seat when both men were not continuously in motion; but the change was made without a jar or a slur in the music and without the omission of a note."

Queer Phenomena of Falling Bodies.

I am unable to say who first noticed the peculiar caprices of a stone or other heavy body dropped from the top of a high tower, says a writer in the St. Louis Republic, but it is nevertheless a curious fact that such objects invariably fall slightly to the east of the perpendicular line. Persons of inquiring turn of mind who ask why this is as it is may find an answer in the following: All falling bodies partake of the earth's eastward motion to a greater or lesser extent. Therefore, during the time occupied by a stone in falling from the top of a high tower or other eminence the earth's rotary motion has carried it an appreciable distance to the east. The initial impetus of the stone has carried it to the eastward also, therefore it strikes the earth to the east of the perpendicular, varying in degree according to the height from which it has fallen. A curious article on this subject may be found in the Leipzig Zeitung of May 9, 1880, page 3. The author of the article, who has given it the title of "The Nonperpendicularity of High Towers," claims that the tower on St. Peter's cathedral at Rome leans at least eighteen inches to the east.

Stable Law in England.

A very funny state of affairs is revealed in England through a suit brought concerning depredations by rabbits. The rabbits, came out of a wood and destroyed a field of barley. The owner of the crop sued the owner of the wood for damages. It was decided that the plaintiff was not entitled to damages unless the defendant had by artificial propagation increased the number of rabbits on his land to such an extent as to be a nuisance. He was not liable, even though he had increased the number of rabbits by killing off their enemies. The only remedy is possession of the man who lost his barley was to kill the rabbits which came upon the place. But this has to be done with due regard to a somewhat complicated game law. The killing must be done by the farmer or by one member of his household commissioned by him in writing or "employed for reward to kill rabbits." In killing the rabbits the use of poisons or spring guns is prohibited and firearms cannot be used at night.

A Petty Sovereign's Big Title.

The sovereign of a little Greek island during the middle ages styled himself: "The Protector of Religion, whose Fame is Infinite; who Exceeds the Sun, the Moon, the Unexpanded Reds, the Stars, the Jewels whose Feet are as Fragrant to the Noes of Other Kings as Flowers to Bees; the most Noble Patron, the God by Custom."

A Nice Distinction.

Binkerton—Miss De Lanie's father was of Irishman descent, was he not? "Fitzgibbon—Oh, no, a common Irishman. The family are not at all wealthy.—Puck.

Architectural Note.

Judge—What trade do you follow? "Vagabond—I am a builder. "What do you build?" "Castles in the air"—Texas Siftings.

INDIANS ARE IN ARMS

The Temochis Tribe in Mexico
Has Rebelled Again.

IT WILL FIGHT FOR REVENGE

Mexican Troops Killed Their Wives
and Children and They Seek
Redress in War.

DENVER, Nov. 24.—A private letter from an American engaged in business in Palomas says that a Mexican carrier just arrived from Association brought news that the band of Temochis Indians who raided the Palomas custom house are located at Paso de Janos, eighty-five miles south on the trail over the Sierra Madre, between Sonora and Chihuahua, where, strongly fortified, they await the arrival of the Mexican troops. There were twenty-three Temochis Indians engaged in the attack upon the Palomas custom house. They obtained guns, pistols and saddles and \$233, for which a receipt was given. They disturbed no other property and said they would injure no Americans. All they wanted was ammunition and arms. Their animosity seems to be directed against the Mexican government and particularly against the Mexican soldiers, for whom they have the greatest hatred, dating back to the time some months ago when they rebelled against the local authorities and the troops were sent in to settle the matter, which they did by killing men, women and children, after suffering great losses themselves. The Temochis lost their families and homes, and are now fugitives and wanderers. They are now fighting only for revenge. They are said to be brave, desperate men, and have no fear of Mexico's troops. There is undoubtedly a feeling of sympathy with them among all classes in northern Mexico, and they will always be befriended by them. General Cook this morning stated that the duty of the United States troops was to turn back the Indians should they seek refuge on this side of the border.

ABOUT SALAMANDERS.

Origin of the Belief That They Are
at Home in Fire.

"Nobody knows how the superstition regarding the supposed fireproof quality of the salamander had its rise," said Dr. Stejneger, the reptilian expert of the Smithsonian institution, to the Washington Evening Star recently. "However, I can give what I think is a pretty good guess as to the origin. I shall have to tell you a story. "Once upon a time I was camping out with a party, hunting and fishing. We had lighted a big fire, using for fuel several old logs. While we were sitting around watching the progress of some cooking in which we were engaged, a young lady at my side gave a little scream and pointed into the flames. I looked, and there was a small lizard crawling right out from among the glowing embers. It walked away unhurt, apparently, through the grass and made its escape."

"Now that salamander had occupied a hole in one of the logs used for fuel. Several species of its kind live in old tree trunks. Doubtless this one found that it was getting uncomfortably hot and crawled out. Being moist and slimy, its body was protected from injury by the fire long enough to enable it to escape through the embers. But the sight of the animal deliberately making its appearance from the midst of the fire was certainly very surprising. Any ignorant person might easily have been led to imagine that the creature must be fireproof. It seems to me quite probable that the superstition took its rise from just such occurrences."

"There are so many species of salamanders that a description of them all would fill a book. They are to be found all over the world, except in very cold regions. In a popular sense, the name 'salamander' is applied to all batrachians with tails. That is rather a loose definition. A tadpole is a batrachian with a tail, but it is not a salamander. The great majority of salamanders are small, such as the newts, found in springs. The biggest species in this country is the so-called 'mud-eel,' or 'siren.' It has only two feet, just behind the head, and it has external gills when fully developed, which is an exception to the rule among salamanders."

"The biggest salamander in the world is found in Japan. It attains a length of two feet and is related to the 'hell-bender.' Most salamanders live on insects, but the very large kinds eat pretty nearly everything as a rule. For instance, the Japanese species is omnivorous. So far as I am aware none of the salamanders is considered good to eat, by civilized men, at all events. Two years ago I obtained a specimen of the only known species of blind salamander. It came from a cave in Missouri. A so-called blind salamander exists in certain caves of Austria, but it is not a true salamander, though it would come under the popular definition, being a batrachian with a tail."

"One peculiar thing about salamanders is that they are not as large when full grown as when they are partly developed. That seems a funny paradox, does it not? You see, salamanders go through a metamorphosis during their lifetime, as frogs do, though the change is not so marked. They have a larval period, as the tadpole is the larva of the frog. On becoming adult they shrink up considerably. During the larval period they have gills like a fish, which usually become rudimentary. An odd exception to this rule is the 'axolotl' of Mexico, which does not undergo any such metamorphosis and never becomes adult in a scientific sense. In other words, it never reaches what is the final stage with other salamanders, but always remains a larva."

"Axolotls of different species are found in various parts of the United States, but they undergo the change and become adult. However, if you keep one of them in water and prevent it from escaping it will remain a larva always and will undergo no metamorphosis. In order to change it has to get on dry land. Having become a land animal, its external gills disappear, being no longer required for breathing in water. The Mexican axolotl never goes on land—at any rate, not for a longer time than its gills will remain wet."

MORSE'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

Silks and Black Goods Dept.

Special attractions will be given in this department. In order to reduce our large and varied stock before the close of the season we will offer extra values in

- 10-inch Black Trimming Satin, at 50 cents
 - 21-inch Black Trimming Satin, worth 80 cents, at 50 cents
 - 28-inch Black Trimming Satin, a great bargain at \$1.00
 - 10-inch Black Satin Rhadama, all silk, at 75 cents
 - 24-inch Black Satin Rhadama, all silk, worth \$1.25, at \$1.00
 - 24-inch Black Satin Rhadama, all silk, worth \$1.35, at \$1.15
 - 24-inch Black Satin Rhadama, all silk, worth \$1.50, at \$1.25
 - 100 pieces of Fancy Trimming Silk, price ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.25, will be put in at one price—75 cents
- The above are the desirable novelties of the season, and at the price offered at about one-half their value.
- A full line of Black Brocade India Silk, worth \$1.25 reduced to .87 1/2 cents
 - A full line of Colored Brocade Silks, worth 75 cents, reduced to .50 cents
 - All the Fancy Shades in Plain Satin, worth 75 cents to \$1, at 50 to 75 cents
 - High colors in all Silk Crapes for evening dresses at .50 cents
 - Japanese and Pongee Silk, wash goods, in fancy shades, at .50 to 75 cents
 - 32-inch China Silks, 25 shades to select from, reduced to .40 cents
 - Changeable Surah Silk, worth 75 cents, reduced to .55 cents
 - Extra heavy Surah Silk, in all colors, worth 75 cents, at .50 cents
 - Double Warp Black Surah, worth 85 cents, our price .55 cents
- These Silks are extra value and must be seen to be appreciated. Without question our Black Goods cannot be matched in quality and price as we offer.
- 40-inch hard-finish French Serge, worth 65 cents, at .50 cents
 - 46-inch hard-finish French Serge, worth 85 cents, at .50 cents
 - 46-inch 14 Twill Henrietta, worth 65 cents, at .50 cents
 - 46-inch 14 Twill Henrietta, worth 85 cents, at .60 cents
 - 46-inch 16 Twill Henrietta, worth \$1.00, at .75 cents
 - 46-inch 18 Twill Henrietta, worth \$1.25, extra at .85 cents
 - 40-inch Crepon, worth \$1.00, our price .75 cents
 - 40-inch Poplin Cord, worth \$1.00, at .65 cents
 - 40-inch Seeded Novelty, worth 85 cents, at .65 cents
- All the new styles in Novelty effects, in small designs and diagonals, range in price from .60 cents to \$1.00
- Silk Warp Henriettas, at .65 cents to \$2.00 per yard
 - 25 pieces of black and white stripe Henriettas, we place on sale at a special price, only .75 cents
- We offer a line of black and colors in Silk-face Velvets at .50 cents
- We will call your attention to the fact that we can show you the best \$1.00 Silk Velvet in the market, for which others ask \$1.25 to \$1.50.

MORSE & Co.
Cor. Monroe and Spring Sts.

S. S. S.
Solid Silver Spoons.
T. P. F.
Triple Plated Forks.

Triple Plated Spoons, Triple Plated Flat Ware of every kind. What more suitable for a Christmas Gift than durable, handsome Silverware.

Triple Plated Ware

Is new in this market and we have to have it. You must not confound Triple Plated Ware with the quality ordinarily sold, as it is a third better than any thing in the plated line ever before produced.

Don't wait until our line is broken, And many choice things sold and gone, But come today and buy a token To please your friend on Christmas morn.

FOSTER-STEVENS
& Co. MONROE ST.